

# THE WHIG.



OUR UNION IS PERFECT—OUR CAUSE IS JUST!

For President of the United States,

**HENRY CLAY,**

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,**

OF NEW JERSEY.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

**John I. Guion,**

OF WARREN,

**Peter B. Starke,**

OF LOUISIANA,

**Alex. B. Bradford,**

OF MARSHALL,

**T. Jones Stewart,**

OF WILKINSON,

**Isaac N. Davis,**

OF PANOLA,

**Henry Gray,**

OF WINSTON.

Whig Principles and Measures.

1st. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY,

regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

2d. An adequate REVENUE, with fair PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

3d. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the VETO.

4th. A faithful administration of the public Domain, with an equitable DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF IT AMONG THE STATES.

5th. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

6th. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

"With respect to the station which that portion of our population engaged in MECHANICAL pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, with out any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety and general deportment."—HENRY CLAY.

"Let me not be misunderstood—and I entreat that I may not be misrepresented.—I am NOT advocating the revival of a HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF. I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT. I am for doing what no Southern man of fair candid mind ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time giving incidental protection to our home industry."—Speech of Henry Clay in the United States Senate, March 1st, 1842.

**LOCO FOCO PRINCIPLES.**

"Locofocoism rallies under the banner which an indignant people have once trampled in the dust."—Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury; the purse and the sword in the hands of the President; no credit; no paper money; no Tariff; thirty-seven millions a year public expenses, and nothing to pay; high salaries to office holders, and low wages to laborers; standing army in time of peace; negro testimony in the navy; party servility before public good in the selection of public officers; and repeal and repudiation of public engagements and public liabilities."

**Masonic Celebration.**

The Masonic Fraternity of this city celebrated, on Monday last, the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist. The procession was formed at the Lodge Room, at 11 o'clock, and proceeded from thence up Main street to the Presbyterian Church, where a most excellent address was delivered by the Hon. Q. D. GIBBS. The several officers elected for the ensuing twelve months, were then installed in office by Brother T. P. SLADE, of Benton; after which, the procession was re-formed by the Marshall of the day, and proceeded directly to the Lodge.

**The Whig Cause.**

The Whig cause in Mississippi is now in a settled and prosperous condition. Matters which the people have lately been told concern her prosperity and welfare, are being discussed with cool and calm deliberation, which augurs well for the triumphant success of the Whigs at the next election. The locofoco, however, would fain sow the Texas seeds of discord, but we feel confident, nothing can induce the Whigs to loose sight of their ancient land mark, but will proceed steadily on, with a jealous eye towards the common enemy, always keeping in view the welfare and prosperity of the Constitution and Laws. The Whigs of this State are now perfectly united, and a salutary lesson has been taught them, that no cause, however weighty within itself, ought to induce them to paralyze their success to the advancement of the "party." We trust, therefore, that every one, who loves his country, will cheerfully unite in hurling from "high places" an administration who crept into power by a providential dispensation, and keeping out those corrupt demagogues, whose motto is "to the victors belong the spoils."

**Sentiments of Henry Clay.**

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SPEECHES.

"I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, whilst life endures, ready to second the exertions of the people in the cause of Liberty, the Union and National Prosperity."

"The colors that float at the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen."

"No portion of our population is more loyal to the Union, than the hardy freemen of the west; they cling to it as their best, their greatest, their last support."

"The glorious banner of our country, with its untroubled stars and stripes, still proudly floats at its mast head—with sterling hearts and strong arms, we can surmount all our difficulties. Let us rally around that banner, and firmly resolve to perpetuate our liberties."

"I have no fear for the safety of the Union; whilst our liberties are preserved, it is a tough and strong cord, as all will find, who shall presumptuously attempt to break it."

"Our agricultural is our greatest interest; it ought ever to predominate, and all others should bend to it."

"The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection of its industry."

"Merchants, mechanics, traders, laborers, never cease to recollect that without freedom you can have no commerce, or business, or that without laws, you can have no security for permanent liberty."

"This government is to last, I trust, for ever; we may at least hope it will endure until the waves of population, cultivation, and intelligence, shall have washed the Rocky Mountains, and mingled with the Pacific."

"Nations, like men, fall in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purposes and firm resolution."

"Let us create a home market, to give further scope to the consumption of the products of American industry."

## YAZOO CITY.

Friday, June 28, 1844.

J. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

**Special Election.**

The following is the result, at this box, of the election for Probate Clerk of this county, held on Wednesday last:

C. M. Henderson, . . . . . 139

Gib. Barnes, . . . . . 29

We are under renewed obligations to our friends Waters, Clerk of the Volant, Captain Garland of the Gov. Morehead, and Langley, Clerk of the Yazoo City, for their kindness in bringing us late papers.

THE YAZOO RIVER has, for the past week, been rising very rapidly, and is now as high if not higher at this place than it has been at any time this season. It is still on the rise.

THE SUNFLOWER RIVER is also very high, and we understand that many of the finest farms on its banks, are now under water, and the crops entirely ruined.

**Clinton Presbytery.**

We publish on the first page of to-day's paper, the proceedings of the Clinton Presbytery, held at Canton on the 20th of March last, believing that they will be interesting to many of our readers.

We are indebted to the Hon. T. M. Tucker and Hon. J. Thompson for important public documents.

**Stop the Villain.**

A most notorious scoundrel, by the name of John Farguson, stole from Mr. Thomas C. Rayner, of Holmes county, on Saturday night last, his two little daughters, one aged 11 and the other 9 years, also a negro man and two horses. What under heaven could have induced the black-hearted wretch to steal the little girls we cannot conjecture, but we sincerely hope that the scoundrel will be apprehended, and the children restored to their distracted parents.

We hope that our brethren of the press will give this fellow a passing notice. For a description of the thief, children, negro and horses, see advertisement in another column of to-day's paper. Mr. Rayner, in his distressed state of mind, neglected to offer any reward for the apprehension of this Farguson, but should he be apprehended, we feel confident that a liberal reward will be paid by Mr. Rayner.

**Masonic Celebration.**

The Masonic Fraternity of this city celebrated, on Monday last, the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist. The procession was formed at the Lodge Room, at 11 o'clock, and proceeded from thence up Main street to the Presbyterian Church, where a most excellent address was delivered by the Hon. Q. D. GIBBS. The several officers elected for the ensuing twelve months, were then installed in office by Brother T. P. SLADE, of Benton; after which, the procession was re-formed by the Marshall of the day, and proceeded directly to the Lodge.

**The Whig Cause.**

The Whig cause in Mississippi is now in a settled and prosperous condition. Matters which the people have lately been told concern her prosperity and welfare, are being discussed with cool and calm deliberation, which augurs well for the triumphant success of the Whigs at the next election. The locofoco, however, would fain sow the Texas seeds of discord, but we feel confident, nothing can induce the Whigs to loose sight of their ancient land mark, but will proceed steadily on, with a jealous eye towards the common enemy, always keeping in view the welfare and prosperity of the Constitution and Laws. The Whigs of this State are now perfectly united, and a salutary lesson has been taught them, that no cause, however weighty within itself, ought to induce them to paralyze their success to the advancement of the "party." We trust, therefore, that every one, who loves his country, will cheerfully unite in hurling from "high places" an administration who crept into power by a providential dispensation, and keeping out those corrupt demagogues, whose motto is "to the victors belong the spoils."

**Locofocoism rallies under the banner which an indignant people have once trampled in the dust.**

"The colors that float at the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen."

"No portion of our population is more loyal to the Union, than the hardy freemen of the west; they cling to it as their best, their greatest, their last support."

"The glorious banner of our country, with its untroubled stars and stripes, still proudly floats at its mast head—with sterling hearts and strong arms, we can surmount all our difficulties. Let us rally around that banner, and firmly resolve to perpetuate our liberties."

"I have no fear for the safety of the Union; whilst our liberties are preserved, it is a tough and strong cord, as all will find, who shall presumptuously attempt to break it."

"Our agricultural is our greatest interest; it ought ever to predominate, and all others should bend to it."

"The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection of its industry."

"Merchants, mechanics, traders, laborers, never cease to recollect that without freedom you can have no commerce, or business, or that without laws, you can have no security for permanent liberty."

"This government is to last, I trust, for ever; we may at least hope it will endure until the waves of population, cultivation, and intelligence, shall have washed the Rocky Mountains, and mingled with the Pacific."

"Nations, like men, fall in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purposes and firm resolution."

"Let us create a home market, to give further scope to the consumption of the products of American industry."

housen, or their friends in other States, have nothing to fear from Mississippi,—their majorities at the next election will be overwhelming, and the Whigs have only to move in solid plan, and all the fragments of factions will scatter before them, "like chaff before the wind."—The locofoco dread there is to them, politically, an evil day coming, and they manifest no little anxiety to create a breach in the Whig ranks, on the Texas question, if possible, but in this, we fondly hope, they will be most gloriously disappointed.—Yes, we may safely say, they will be disappointed.

**The Great Race.**

We give below the result of the great race which came off, on the Union Course, (L. I.) on the 6th inst., between *Fashion* and *Blue Dick*. There were three entries, but this contest was between the two nags mentioned above. *Fashion* won the first heat with a severe struggle, by a length, coming out much distressed. In the second heat *Fashion* led about a length for the first three miles, but in the last mile *Blue Dick* forced his pace, and caught his fair companion at the half mile post, and very ungallantly passed her, and led a clear length till they reached the last quarter stretch, when the mare rallied and caught him, both coming home together, making a dead heat in 8:04. The decision of this heat by the judges, created a good deal of dissatisfaction; the crowd believing that *Blue Dick* had won by a head. In the third heat *Fashion* again led for the first three miles; on the back stretch of the fourth mile *Blue Dick* passed her, the mare, however, recovered her advantage on the half-mile turn, and lead into the quarter stretch; here *Dick* again passed her, coming home a length ahead, winning the heat in 7:53. *Fashion* coming out greatly distressed. They started off for the decisive heat, *Fashion* again leading her troublesome competitor for the first half mile, when unfortunately *Blue Dick* bolted into the field and ran some distance, but was brought back by his rider, twice jumping the rail, and set out in pursuit of his antagonist, and continued to gain on the mare, coming home but two lengths behind; *Fashion* winning the heat in 8:23.

It is the unanimous opinion of all present, that *Blue Dick* would have won the race had he not bolted. There was much talk of offering to match him against *Fashion* for a large sum.

We here subjoin the result:

Union Course, (L. I.)—Thursday, June 6, 1844.

Jockey Club Purse, \$1,000—200 to go to second best horse. Four mile heats.

Samuel Laird, (Wm. Gibson's) ch. m.

*Fashion*, by imp. Trustee out of Bonnets of Blue by Sir Charles—7 y. o.—123 lbs.

(J. Laird.)

Col. Wm. R. Johnson's gr. b. *Blue Dick*, by imp. Margaret, dam by Lancer—7 y. o.—126 lbs. (Craig.)

H. A. Conover's gr. m. *Young Doe*, by imp. Trustee out of Dove by Duroc—5 y. o.—114 lbs. (Levi.)

TIME. 1st heat. 2d heat. 3d heat. 4th heat.

1st mile 1:50 2:10 2:05 2:12

2d " 1:58 2:02 1:56 2:04

3d " 1:53 1:57 1:55 2:04

4th " 1:58 1:54 1:57 2:03

7:46 8:04 7:53 8:23

WALTER HICKY, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial department of the Vicksburg Sentinel, on account of ill health. We hope it may be speedily restored, and that the remainder of his life be more tranquil and serene than the past.

**Indiana has Spoken.**

"Harrab, Harrab, the country's arising For Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen."

The Whigs of Indiana met together in Convention on the 29th ult., to ratify the Whig nominations of the Baltimore Convention, with a spirit worthy of the cause. The Cincinnati Gazette, says:

"Looking upon the scene, and roused by the glorious display of the 29th, friend REMANS said, proud are we as an Indian—prouder still do we glory in the name of Whig."

Thus does he speak of the day.—"The scene upon the ground beggars description, and we shall make no attempt at it. The numbers present were variously estimated, from twenty to thirty thousand; but the most prevalent opinion among those with whom we conversed, and who were situated so as to have a survey of the mighty multitude, was that there were 25,000 on the ground. It was, as was well remarked by one of the speakers, a past sea of human beings, all animated alike with an ardent attachment to the glorious principles of our Constitution—which are identical with those of the Whig party—and determined to "do or die" in their support and triumphant vindication."

It was a proud—a glorious day, and a sure precursor of the signal success of the

Whigs in August and November. With perfect confidence, we assure our friends abroad, that Indiana will be—nay, is redeemed."

R. W. THOMPSON, Esq., was chosen President of the Convention, assisted by twenty-five Vice Presidents.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That from this spot so endeared by patriotic reminiscences, we, the freemen of Indiana together congregated, do, with heart and soul, ratify and re-affirm the nomination of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Resolved, That here, on the battle ground consecrated by the valor of the illustrious Harrison, and the brave men who fought and fell beneath him, and of those who still survive, we, a portion of the same army of 1840—25,000 free voters, pledge our vow to the country and to each other to carry out, as his executors, his dying request, contained in these words—"I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask for nothing more."

What an imposing scene this immense multitude of people must have presented! Twenty-five thousand FREEMEN meeting together, for the purpose of making arrangements to do "their country some service" in the great battle which is to be fought in November next, and to pledge themselves to each other to "do or die" in the glorious struggle.

The Madisonian has near a column in praise of an editor somewhere in Ohio, who has announced his determination to support Captain Judas Tyler. He certainly deserves praise for venturing upon a bold step. It is like green peas in December—quite a rarity.

The Western Statesman.

We have received the first number of a neatly printed and well conducted paper bearing the above title; it is published at Carrollton, Mo., by Messrs. E. L. TRAVIS & R. S. SMITH. The "STATSMAN" is out and out Whig; the names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN are nailed to its mast-head. We wish the publishers pecuniary and political success.

**The Ball of '40.**

A well conducted Whig paper, bearing the above title, has been received; it is printed at Jeffersonville, Ia., by Mr. THOS. D. WRIGHT. Roll on, too mighty Ball, and continue to crush locofocoism as you did in '40, and let no vestige of its blighting influence behind. Friend Wright, we wish you success, as you are in the right cause.

**The River.**

It is truly distressing to read the accounts of the destruction of life and property caused by the overflow in the Mississippi river. The St. Louis Gazette of the 18th, says: "The Mississippi river six or seven inches during the previous night. Houses, crops and stock are being hourly destroyed. The Upper Mississippi is still rising, and sweeping every thing in its course."

The same paper of the 19th, says: By the arrival of the Missouri mail last evening, we learn that the Missouri is sweeping every thing before it—houses, barns, fences, and trees off like feeble resistance. Crops and stock have been carried off, and even human life, in many instances has been destroyed."

"Capt. Adams, the pilot of the Itan, which just arrived from the Missouri, says it is his opinion that the river will undoubtedly rise three or four feet above its present level."

"Our ocean city has suffered much from this inundation, not only from personal losses, but in the way of trade."

We condense this distressing tale, simply remarking that if half of it shall prove true, our friends of the Mississippi may give up and not try to preserve their crops. Such destruction was never known since the earliest settlement of the country.—Vicksburg Whig.

**Texas.**

The following are the articles contained in the bill for the annexation of Texas, presented by Mr. Benton, to the Senate subsequent to the rejection of the Texas treaty.

A BILL To provide for the Annexation of Texas.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of the boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following basis, to wit:

1st. The boundary of the annexed territory, to be on the desert prairie, west of the Neusee, and long the high lands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte and to latitude 42 degrees north.

2d. The people of Texas by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation, on the following basis, to wit:

3d. A State, to be called the "State of Texas," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States.

4th. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their territories, and to be called the "South Western Territory."

5th. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory so as to divide equally

as may be, the whole of the annexed territory between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

6th. The assent of Mexico, to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the U. S. may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

7th. Other details of the annexation so to be adjusted by treaty so far as the same may come within scope of the treaty-making power.

**The Texas Treaty.**

The following list shows the number of States that voted for and against the Texas Treaty.

Affirmative. Negative.

Alabama, 2 Maine, 2

North Carolina, 2 New Hampshire, 2

Mississippi, 2 Massachusetts, 2

Pennsylvania, 2 Vermont, 2

New Hampshire, 2 New York, 2

North Carolina, 2 Rhode Island, 2

Illinois, 2 New Jersey, 2

Arkansas, 2 Delaware, 2

Georgia, 2 Maryland, 2

Missouri, 2 Virginia, 2

16 North Carolina, 1

Georgia, 1

Louisiana, 1

Tennessee, 1

Kentucky, 1

Michigan, 1

Ohio, 1

Missouri, 1

Indiana, 1

36

Divided—New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, and Georgia.

Declined to vote—Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana. Crescent City.

**COMMERCIAL.**

From the N. O. Tropic of June 22, 1844.

**COTTON.**—In our review of Wednesday morning last, we stated that a moderate amount of business had been transacted in Cotton during the three days previous, and that prices remained without any change. On Wednesday there was some enquiry, and the transactions reached a complete cessation of business, and only three hundred bales were disposed of, on former terms. Late in the evening, however, a list of 800 bales were disposed of for the English market. Yesterday there was a better attendance of buyers, and the operations embraced 2800 bales, including one lot of 1000 North Alabama, taken for shipment to England. We can perceive no change in the character of the market, and retain our former quotations. The sales of the last three days are 4,800, and those of the week 8,300 bales.

**LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION**

Louisiana and Mississippi.

INFERRIOR, 5 a 51

ORDINARY, 6 a 61

MIDDLING, 63 a 73

MIDDLING FAIR, 73 a 8

FAIR, 81 a 84

GOOD FAIR, 84 a 94

GOOD AND FINE, 94 a

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Yazoo City School.**

THE present term of the School in this place will, from this date, be suspended until the second Monday in September, next, when it will be recommenced, and the present quarter completed.

All necessary arrangements will, in due time, be made for the best interest of the school for another year.

R. M. HOLLISTER, Principal.

Yazoo city, June 28, 1844. 51-61.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE copartnership previously existing under the style of EVANS & SHROPSHIRE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN E. SHROPSHIRE is charged with the settlement of their business. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to him for payment, and all those indebted are respectfully requested to call and close their accounts.

J. U. EVANS, J. P. SHROPSHIRE.

Yazoo city, June 14, 1844. 51-61.

**STOP THE THIEF.**

WAS stolen from my residence, about 11 miles northeast of Legation, Mr. near Magee's Mills, by a white man named JOHN FARGUSON, on Saturday night last, a negro man named Fleming, of yellow complexion, 21 years of age, supposed to be part Indian, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of middling bulk, his hair is about half straight, very active, speaks quick and readily, was dressed in a hair cap, bodice pants and had no coat on. The said Farguson also carried with him my two little daughters, one named Mary, 11 years of age, the other named Elizabeth, 9 years of age—also two horses, one grey and the other sorrel with a white face, and a child's saddle. The said Farguson is of Irish and Scotch descent, about 30 years of age, very short of stature, say about 5 feet 2 inches, thick built, fair complexion, is quick spoken, & when he last was dressed in an old jeans frock coat, cotton pants, straw hat and in other respects as a working man.

Any person meeting with the above, or any of them, is requested to secure them and communicate with me or with my agent, M. Barnett, Yazoo city, Mi.

THOMAS C. RAYNER.

Holmes county, June 24, 1844. 51-61.

**PERKINS & WILKINSON,**

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Leake, Attala, Holmes and Yazoo, and in the Chancery Court and High Court of Errors and appeals at Jackson Address,